

and receive her devoted subjects from every quarter of our broad and beautiful State. Such we conceive to be the plan of the proposed University. We rejoice in the prospect of its establishment.

—The *Kokuk* (Iowa) *Gate City* of the 29th ult. says that ex-Judge Watson, of Carroll County, has been indicted for robbing the county safe of \$5,000, about a year since, when he was acting as County Judge.

—Mr. William E. Burton is acting in Albany.

—The great Blue Lick Springs of Kentucky have been sold to Messrs. Holliday & Hughes, for \$16,000. One of the firm resides in St. Louis.

—J. W. Lanagan, formerly of the Broadway Theatre, sailed on Thursday for Demerara, with a full theatrical company. Mr. L. contemplates a six months' tour in the West Indies. Mr. L. is well and favorably known in this city.

—The sword worn by Sir John Inglis during the defense of Lucknow has been presented to King's College, Windsor, N. S. Some time ago the sword worn by General Williams at the siege of Kara was also presented to the same institution.

—The resignation of Mr. Miller, the State Treasurer of Illinois, is attributed by his enemies to a deficit of \$300,000 in his cash account. His friends ask a suspension of public opinion until Mr. Butler, the now incumbent, is heard from.

—A company of Zouaves has been formed in New-Orleans, their commander having served in one of the corps in the Crimea.

—Col. Samuel Green died in Hartford on Tuesday, in the 93d year of his age. He was publisher of the *New-England Gazette* for more than 40 years, taking the paper in 1796. It had previously been published by his father. For more than 50 years he edited *The Connecticut Register*—an annual publication. This also was commenced in 1785 by his father, Timothy Green. He belonged to a race of printers. His father came from Boston, where his father, Samuel Green, Jr., had been a printer. The latter learned the trade of his father, Samuel Green, who emigrated from England in 1630, and was one of the first to establish the business of type-setting in this country.

—The Rev. Theodore Bourne, Foreign Agent of the African Civilization Society in this city, is now in London, advocating the claims of that Society, of which the objects are the evangelization and civilization of Africa, and of the descendants of African ancestors in all parts of the earth; the destruction of the African slave-trade by the introduction of lawful commerce and trade into Africa; the promotion of the growth of cotton and other products there, whereby the natives may become industrious producers as well as consumers of articles of commerce, and the elevation of the condition of the colored population of our own and other countries.

—Bulwer's health is entirely restored. He spent the summer at Keelworth, but is about leaving for the Continent, and possibly for Egypt and the East. He is occupied upon a historical novel, which was begun nearly ten years since. His hearing is much improved by his recent illness.

—Mr. Thomas Carlyle is in Scotland.

—Mr. John Ruskin is at Basel, Switzerland. He has a new work nearly completed. It is reported that he has written a series of lectures, with the ultimate design of delivering them in the United States.

—Mr. Jas. T. Fields, the Boston publisher, has recently left London for Paris and the Continent. He will be absent for several months. While in England, he was the guest, successively, of Messrs. Charles Dickens, Tennyson, Carlyle, Keble, and other eminent literary men.

—All the accounts of the "return of the legion" spoke of a handsome young officer with both his arms tightly bound in white linen ligatures, whose appearance excited universal sympathy, and attracted the particular notice of the Emperor. It appears that on reaching the Rue Castiglione, from the Place Vendôme, he fainted away. The son of the Finance Minister, who from the window of an adjoining hotel saw the officer stagger and fall, instantly sent down an arm chair, for which the crowd made way, and the wounded man was carried up stairs and well taken care of. He is a sub-lieutenant of the 61st, who out recently left the school of St. Cyr. It is stated in a report of the battle of Solferino that, having his left arm broken by a Biscione, he was sitting down at the foot of a tree in the rear of his regiment, waiting for his wound dressed, when a shower of bullets and grape-shot proceeding from a cross fire between the French and Austrians fell around him, broke his other arm, and struck his legs in several places. His head and body escaped by a miracle.

—Lieut. Bartlett, U. S. Navy, father of the charming young lady who is approaching nuptials with the Cuban millionaire, Señor Oviedo, have given occasion to much pertinent blundering paragram, which by a spirited Act of his, dated Jan. 30, 1847, immediately became "San Francisco," so that the honor of baptizing the marvellous metropolis of the Pacific belongs to the father-in-law of the princely Cuban. "Jenkins" will, no doubt, rejoice in this piece of information.

#### DEATH OF THE REV. DR. BURNAP OF BALTIMORE.

The Rev. George Washington Burnap, D. D., who died yesterday morning of disease of the heart, in Baltimore, was a prominent clergyman of the Unitarian denomination, and enjoyed a high reputation in his adopted city, as well as in New-England, of which he was a native, for his devotion to theological learning, his forcible and impressive pulpit eloquence, and the sturdy integrity and independent frankness of his character. He was the son of a distinguished Congregational minister in Merrimack, N. H., where he was born in 1802, and consequently was in his 57th year at the time of his death. He received his academic education at Harvard University, where he was graduated in 1824, and after pursuing his professional studies at the Cambridge Divinity School, was ordained pastor of the Unitarian Church in Baltimore, in 1827. Succeeding the eminent man who had previously occupied that position, Mr. Jared Sparks, and Mr. F. W. P. Greenwood, he engaged in the arduous duties of his office, with not a little firmness of purpose, and his zeal and energy were soon crowned with distinguished success. In addition to his persevering labors as pastor of an isolated church, he was a diligent student and a voluminous writer. Among the most important works which he has given to the public, may be mentioned "Lectures on the Doctrines of Controversy between Unitarians and other denominations of Christians," "On the Sphere and Duty of Woman," "On the History of Christianity," "Lectures to Young Men," "Expository Lectures on the Texts Relating to the Doctrine of the Trinity," besides other theological writings, occasional addresses, and a "Life of Leonard Calvert, the first Governor of Maryland," in Sparks's "American Biography." Dr. Burnap was indebted for the wide sphere of influence which he filled more to the earnestness of his convictions, and his force of expression, than to any graces of manner, or wealth of illustration. He was remarkable for his clearness of thought and statement, for the logical forms in which he loved to clothe his ideas, and for the vigorous and rather homely phraseology which characterized his style. In his personal bearing, he was singularly frank, often indulging in a bluntness, and delighting to enforce his opinions by strength of argument, without aiming at suavity of manner. He was descended from the Puritan stock, and though professing a by no means Puritan theology, was a rare example, in recent times, of the virtues and defects of the Puritan character.

—The *Richmond Enquirer* of Sept. 7 says: "Mr. Douglas's essay can be regarded in no other light than as a secondary document, calculated to produce nothing less than the triumph of the slavery and to headle which has lately drawn the full force of our penitence. We publish it only for the purpose of pointing out its errors, and of warning the conservative of the whole country against this last and most dangerous piece which Anti-Slavery agitation has yet produced."

#### THE KINGDOM OF COREA.

Just below the mouth of the Yalu, talked of Amoor, live a large peninsula, nominally dependent on China, but really nominally, of which very little is known to the civilized world. An entering wedge of civilization has, however, been driven into this country by the faith and perseverance of Mr. Mahan, a Catholic missionary, who, 25 years ago, landed on its shores from a Chinese junk, alone and unprotected. His business was rewarded with martyrdom, but not until others had joined him, and in 1847 there was established a church, counting 768 adult communicants and 169 children. Through these missionaries something has been learned of the peninsula, which we find in a private letter of Baron Chasseron, communicated to the *Annuaire des Voyages*.

Corea is divided into eight provinces, each ruled, like the Chinese provinces, by a mandarin. The Government is absolutely despotic, but the King has a council of ministers. The crown is hereditary; the King never recognizes more than one legitimate son, and when there is no heir to the crown, it is made the duty of the ministry to find one and to announce him as the regular successor. The army consists of about 100,000 men, every man carries on his own trade, but the business of fighting; it is a rabble with no more organization than the Chinese army. There is never any use for this army. The soldiers are armed with match-locks, and in the capital, the missionaries say, there are some immovable cannon.

As in China, the mandarins have their train of shock-boys, a heavy, miserable set, the outcasts of all the East, who support the shoulders of their master, while standing or walking, carry his tiger-skin, chains, and insignia of power, and do his body work generally. They use the most revolting cruelties on criminals, such as cutting the belly out of a live man, half burying him alive, hacking off his limbs and endeavoring in every way to prolong his sufferings.

According to a royal census made some years ago the population of Corea is 7,342,361, but its imperfectness leads to the belief that it is eight or nine millions. As in Japan, everything bows before a noble, whether rich or poor. He is amenable to no law; the people dare not smoke in his presence; they must yield to him in the street, and if riding on horseback dismount as they pass his house. He may borrow or buy and never pay, because he is noble. The Corea is of medium size, active and frank, and though a great friend of quiet life is continually hard at work. He stands far ahead of the Chinese in whatever he does. He wears cotton clothes in the summer, while he wears with fur in the winter, and though he is his own manufacturer, yet he buys considerable amounts of European manufactures, most of which come through Peking.

The slaves are completely in the power of their owners, who may kill them whenever they choose. The women are slaves, at least among the rich, who have as many as they can buy or keep. They are rarely permitted to visit their parents, or the graves of their dead, shut up in closed sedan chairs, through which no friend or foreigner can penetrate, and severely watched. Among the common people they have more liberty, but the daughter is never considered as a member of the family, nor has she inheritance. She is married off or sold by her father, as he chooses, and after his death, the same power descends to her eldest brother, or the next heir. Sons, on the contrary, are half deified; oftentimes they are not wedded until they are 8 or 10 years old.

Nearly 500 years ago cotton was introduced from China, and its culture with that of rice now constitutes the chief business of the country. Wheat and other cereals are known, but of little value. In the southern part of the peninsula, where the thermometer does not usually go beneath 16° below zero in the coldest of the winter, apples, peaches, and even grapes ripen, but they are insipid. Grape-vine is unknown; the inhabitants replace it by a kind of beer, used in other parts of the East. Tobacco grows remarkably well, and is very cheap. The commerce of Corea is carried on only with China and Japan, and at stated times and ports. Our domestic animals are found, but they are used differently: the ox is used in agriculture, and in carrying loads, never for food; while the horse is never used in agriculture, but only to mount the nobility.

The interior is very rich in mines of gold, silver, iron, copper, and coal; but the Government has secured a complete monopoly of the gold and silver mines by placing them under the guard of the Evil Spirits, so superstitious are the Coreans.

Every year, at the time of the Chinese New-Year, the King sends an Embassy to Peking with presents; but as the peninsula is now practically independent of China, they can no longer be considered as tribute paid to a central Government; it is simply a kind of political demonstration of respect.

As to letters, Corea is to China what China is to Europe. The whole literary knowledge of the Coreans is limited to the learning of a few Chinese characters. The Corean language has an alphabetic writing which, even in its crude state, is far more complete than the 80,000 characters of the Chinese; but it is wholly in cipher, and every year the Government sends an Embassy to Peking to fetch the calendar for the following year; the Embassy is gone about three months.

#### PUBLIC MEETINGS.

##### BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Thursday, Sept. 8. Present: DEANSTON in the chair. Resolved, That the Eighteenth Avenue Railroad Company be permitted to lay a turn-out in Canal street near Broadway, for the accommodation of their cars, and those of the Northern Avenue Railroad Company.

This was adopted and sent to the Councilmen, who concurred in it.

By Mr. SEYMOUR: That two gas lamps be placed in front of the Roman Catholic Church in Fifth Avenue street. Referred.

By Mr. SMITH: That the Street Commissioner cause the flagging of Canal and of the sidewalk of 28th street, from Washington street to Battery place, to be laid 18 inches from the railing, and that all obstructions be removed. Referred.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, by which authority a pier is being built at the foot of Eleventh street, East River. The Superintendent of Wharves reports to him, that he called upon Mr. Law and Mr. Seaver, who are building the pier, that Mr. Law claims authority from a resolution of the Common Council, passed in 1847, and that Mr. Seaver is acting on his own responsibility. Mr. Law further states that he is under directions from the Harbor Commissioners. The Street Commissioner has not succeeded in finding the resolution referred to, and no authority has been granted by the Common Council. Referred.

From the Street Commissioner transmitting a statement of the appointment of assessors in the matter of widening Reed street, from Broadway to Washington street, at \$1,750. Confirmed.

Mr. PECK presented a resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Commission report the condition and for the work of constructing the new receiving reservoir at Yorkville—what work has been done—what to be done—the cost, and all particulars. Adopted.

The Board then adjourned to Monday.

##### BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

At the calling of the roll yesterday afternoon, there was but a limited number of members in attendance. Mr. CONKLIN, the President in the chair.

very low, and no lumber can be saved until the Fall rains. Fall feed is almost entirely done, and some farmers are feeding hay, which will lessen the marketable crops.

—The good people of Winsted, Conn., have just voted \$3000 to supply their village with water, and have raised \$4000 to make a race-track. Then Mr. James Ward of Winsted is about to erect a tower 150 feet high, near his residence, and put up two sailing-alloys for the amusement of the citizens. The *Herald* says that he deserves encouragement, and that the tower will make a good look out in case of war. Besides all this two Winsted gentlemen lately took 350 pounds of suckers at a single haul of their net.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—Edward M. Dennis to be Deputy Postmaster at Waukegan, Ill., vice H. W. Dorsett, resigned.

#### CITY ITEMS.

If anybody wants better weather than we had yesterday he must search for it in some other world; they can't have any finer article in this one. The evening was especially lovely, under the influence of the Autumnal moon.

TAX LIST FOR THE COMING YEAR.—The total amount of the tax levy for the coming year, ending August, 1860, which has just been confirmed by the Board of Supervisors is \$8,869,925, and is assessed upon \$551,923,122 worth of real and personal property in the City and County of New-York, according to the late report of the Tax Commissioners. The rate of assessment therefore is \$1 79 21-100 for each \$100.

HUMMING-BIRDS IN BROADWAY.—Living specimens of these tiny members of the feathered tribe may be seen in the window of Taylor's Saloon, Broadway. It is peculiarly supposed that these beautiful little creatures are too delicate to endure captivity; but this is a mistake. Instances are numerous in which they have been kept for months, and even for a year, enclosed in England as well as in this country, and we believe that a large collection has for some time existed in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, London. The humming-birds in Broadway were caught by a German, who succeeds in taming them very easily. They subsist, when caged, upon honey, or sugar and water. He has placed them in little crystal cages, with pretty spray perches and bunches of glass flowers, in whose cups their food is worked. They have been caged two months, and are now so tame that they will readily learn to thrust their long, slender, thread-like tongues between the lips of their keeper for the sweets on which they subsist. In their natural state they also feed upon the minute insects which infest flowers, and no doubt if this sort of food was supplied to them, together with honey, they might be kept alive for as long a time as some of the more hardy pets of the aviary. The birds at Taylor's attract a crowd of people, from morning till night, who never seem to grow weary of watching them. They are evidently a "new sensation" to the habits of Broadway. Nor is this to be wondered at—for what with the flashing iridescence of their plumage, changing, with every motion, from emerald to ruby and gold; their marvelous delicacy of form; their extreme rapidity of flight, now hovering over the honey-laden cup, now darting from spray to spray, or perching upon a twig, coquettishly plucking themselves with their long, slender beaks, they are really objects of grace and beauty worthy the admiration of every beholder.

A FALSE FRIEND.—William T. Davenport of America, Ga., was robbed at the Howard House on Wednesday of various articles which were subsequently found by Officer Devoe, who had been called, between the mattresses in the room of his friend Harry Watson, adjoining. This friend is an elegantly-dressed, tall, good looking fellow, with a long black beard and mustache. Harry expressed himself greatly delighted at the recovery of the property, and proposed that the officer should get under the bed and watch for the thief till he came for the stolen articles. The officer followed his suggestions, but after having been under the bed awhile, it struck him that the suggestive Harry might himself be the culprit. Acting upon this thought, he emerged and arrested Harry, taking him before Alderman Brady, at the City Hall Police Court, who committed in default of \$500 bail. Watson told the officer that he was a Southerner, and had started with \$17,000 in cash which he had gambled and dissipated away at Saratoga, and that he would never have thought of committing the theft under any other circumstances. On opening his trunk a Masonic breast-pin was found, beside a number of photographs of fast, good looking women. Several policemen think they have heard of Watson before.

PHILAN, THE BILLIARD PLAYER, DEFEATED.—The billiard match between the celebrated players, Michael Phelan and Joseph White, which was played on Monday evening last, resulted in favor of White by eight points.

NEW CARS ON THE THIRD AVENUE.—Four new cars were brought to the city on Tuesday for the Third Avenue Railroad. They are the first installment of an addition of twelve cars. The Directors intend to have 100 cars on the road before long.

THE JUVENILE ASYLUM.—A very interesting company of about thirty boys and girls were sent out to the week to Illinois by the Erie Road, under the care of the indenturing Agent of the Juvenile Asylum, who looks after them at short intervals to see that they are well cared for and heedful of their guardians. These children were selected from some four hundred who are in the Asylum. Another company, now undergoing careful training and culture, will be sent out as soon as their outfits can be procured.

There are not less than 10,000 children in this city of the class which the Juvenile Asylum aims to benefit. Four companies of fifty each are sent off each year, and yet the institution is more thronged at the present time than ever before. Last year, of 700 children received, 82 were committed by friends for the purposes of discipline; this year, of 630 received, 200 were of this character. It is deserving of remark that those children, bailing from "our best society," are, as a general rule, the most incorrigible. They are not capable of expressing gratitude, whatever may be the advantages derived; whereas, the ragged and destitute are immediately conscious of enjoying the comforts of a home.

TERRIBLE FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest on Thursday, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of Andrew Schnobell, a youth seventeen years of age, who lost his life by being caught in the shaft of a cutting machine at the shop of Stephen Knitz, No. 29 Canal street. It appears that at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, Knitz, took to unfasten a belt which connects the shaft with the cutting machine, when he was caught by the arm and twisted several times around the shaft, striking against the ceiling. His right hand was torn entirely off and his body terribly mangled. He was taken to the Hospital, where he died during the night. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of "Accidental death."

THE RESTORATION OF BISHOP OBERDUNK PROBABLE.—There is a movement in progress for the removal of the sentence of suspension by the House of Bishops, passed some years ago upon Bishop Oberdunk. A petition to the House of Bishops is in circulation in the diocese. To a memorial prepared in accordance with the terms of the petition, Bishop Oberdunk has affixed his signature. After acquitting his brethren of improper motives in his conviction, acknowledging the justice of their act of discipline, and professing his sincere sorrow and repentance, he asks that his sentence may be remitted. This petition and memorial will doubtless be presented at the next General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which assemblies at Richmond, Va., on the 5th of next month. Names representing all shades of opinion in the Church are said to be attached to this petition.

PROGRESS OF THE CENTRAL PARK.—The report that a large number of workmen had been discharged from the Central Park recently was greatly exaggerated. It is true that a portion of the work was stopped for a time, but most of the laborers were simply charged to other gangs, and the number depended with it not exceed one hundred. The work on the Park is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and furnishes employment for about 3,300 men, and 260 carts and trucks. The amount paid to the common laborers at present is \$1 10 per day; \$2 50 for a man, cart and horse, and \$3 50 for a truck, two horses, and driver. Most of the laborers are engaged on the lower portion of the Park, below the Receiving Reservoir, and it is supposed to have the whole finished from Fifty-third street to the Reservoir, this Fall. This will include the "Skiing Pond," and "Young America" will this Winter have an opportunity of enjoying all the pleasure to be obtained from twenty-acre field of ice. It is so arranged that the Croton can be turned into the pond every night, thus giving a smooth surface every morning. At the upper end of the "Promenade," a beautiful stone bridge is in process of construction, spanning a small ravine, and making a carriage crossing. The Promenade will be continued under this bridge, descending twelve or fifteen feet by solid stone steps, to the lower end of the "Skiing Pond." Here a large and beautiful fountain is to be erected, having a basin one hundred feet in diameter, and throwing a jet of pure Croton water to a height of forty or fifty feet. This work, the bridge, and fountain, will comprise one of the most beautiful as well as the most expensive portions of the Park. A massive iron bridge is also being built, crossing the "Skiing Pond" at one of its narrowest places. These works are being carried forward as fast as circumstances will admit. The other labor being done at present, consists in laying out the lower end of the Park in carriage-drives and promenades, setting out shrubbery, and ridding and beautifying the grounds in a similar manner to that which has been completed and known as the "Ramble." In addition to the number of men employed at the Park, upward of 100 are engaged by contractors who have taken certain portions of the work to do. Beside this large number of men, several hundred are employed in the construction of the new Croton Reservoir. As there is at present a great deal of blasting required to be done, the greatest care is necessary to prevent accidents. Regular hours are appointed for the blasting, and twenty minutes are allowed for clearing the ground. At 8 o'clock, 12 and 4, all the blasts are fired. Twenty minutes before the time the bell in the tower rings out clearly, whereupon the laborers drop their implements and run. Flaggmen are stationed in a circle around the blast, at safe distances, and no one is allowed to pass between them and the blast. The utmost caution is used to prevent the rocks from flying, the blast being covered with heavy logs and stones. When all is ready the foreman hails flagman No. 1, and asks "Is all clear?" To which he must receive answer "All clear, sir," before proceeding to the next. In this way he hails all the flagmen, and then gives the order to fire. The fuse is lighted, and the foreman and his assistants then make good their retreat. Shortly after comes the explosion, and rocks, logs, dust, and smoke go flying into the air from twenty, thirty, or fifty blasts in rapid succession. Then the foreman returns and examines the blast, when, finding all safe, he announces the same to the flagmen, who then drop their flags, and the workmen resume their labors. In this manner the blasting is all done, and any foreman or workman who neglects to comply with the printed rules in this respect is forthwith discharged. In consequence of this precaution, no one serious accident has occurred as yet from the blasts. One or two persons have been slightly injured, but it has been the result of their own carelessness. The man who was reported as seriously hurt on Tuesday last was able to return to his work yesterday morning. The work proposed to be completed this Fall constitutes about two-fifths of the whole Park, and lies entirely below the present Reservoir. It will include about three miles of unequal carriage road, beside the walks and promenades. At present, the "Ramble" affords a more delightful stroll than can be found elsewhere in this vicinity. On Saturday afternoons Dodworth's Band, consisting of about twenty-five musicians, gives gratuitous open-air concerts in the "Ramble," and thousands flock to hear them and enjoy the beautiful surroundings. The expense of this music is defrayed by private subscription. On Sundays there is no music in the Park, yet the number of visitors is equally as great. On other days, although there are many visitors, there is no rush or crowd. It depends upon the amount of money furnished by the city whether the contemplated work will be completed this Fall or not. The Controller has been authorized to issue Central Park stock to the amount of \$100,000, and if this is taken the Commissioners will have ample means to continue their labors. If not, it is feared that work will be suspended partially, and a large number of men thrown out of employment. Let us hope that the funds will be forthcoming, that the work may go on uninterrupted.

FUNERAL OF GEORGE GRISWOLD.—The funeral services of the late George Griswold, whose death has been announced in *THE TRIBUNE*, took place at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, at Dr. Potts's Church, on the corner of University place and Tenth street. A large number of the friends of the deceased were present, among whom were many of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, and others, with whom he had been associated in business relations. The preliminary services were held at the former residence of Mr. Griswold, at New-Brigton, where the Rev. Dr. Brett officiated; after which the procession proceeded to the church in University place, where it arrived about 10 o'clock, and entered the edifice, preceded by the Rev. Drs. Potts and Brett. In advance of the coffin were the following gentlemen, who acted as pall-bearers: Seth P. Staples, James Boorman, Theo. Frelinghuysen, Henry Chamney, Pelahia Perit, Daniel Lord, James Brown, and John Ludlow. Each of the pall-bearers wore a white mourning scarf, with a black rosette on the shoulder. Following the coffin were the relatives and immediate friends of the family. The Rev. Dr. Potts conducted the services at the church, and after reading a few appropriate passages from the Scriptures, he addressed the friends at some length in a most feeling manner. At the conclusion of his remarks, an opportunity was given for those present to take a last look at the deceased, of which many availed themselves. The coffin which contained the remains of Mr. Griswold is made of St. Domingo mahogany, lined with lead, which is overlaid with white satin, and the whole covered with black cloth. It is mounted with six silver handles, and put together with silver screws. A solid silver plate, about six inches by four, bears the following inscription: "GEORGE GRISWOLD—born March 6, 1777—died Sept. 5, 1859: "aged 82 years 6 months." After the coffin had been closed, the procession formed again and proceeded to Greenwood. About fifty carriages followed the remains to the grave, many of them being private ones, containing a large number of sympathizing friends. The flags of the American and foreign shipping in port yesterday were displayed at half-mast, out of respect for the memory of the deceased.

SEALING-WAX FOR FRUIT CANS.—Don't buy sealing-wax for your bottles of fruit, or fruit junks, sealing wax, or anything else that you want to seal up for future use. Make it yourself. "How?" We will tell you. These are the ingredients:

Berwick, 1 lb. English Vermilion, 1 lb. oz. Gum Shellac 2 oz. Rosin, 1 lb.

Take some cheap iron vessel that you can always keep for the purpose, and put in the rosin and shellac, and stir in the vermilion. Then add the beeswax, slowly, and stir that in, and afterward the beeswax. When wanted for use at any other time, set it upon a slow fire and melt it so you can dip bottle-nozzles. Recollect that the vermilion is only put in for the looks of the thing, and if you want to use it for any purpose where color is no object, as for instance in

sealing over wounds upon trees, you may leave the color out. The ingredients for the above, bought in this city, cost only 25 cents, for which, and a little trouble, you can have three quarters of a pound of good sealing-wax for any common use. For any purpose, such as an application to trees, where you want it tougher than the above proportions will make it, add a little more beeswax, and leave out the vermilion.

MASSIVE MONUMENT TO DR. KANE.—The M. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of this State have distributed to the lodges within its jurisdiction the report of the Committee having in charge the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Dr. Elisha Kent Kane. The Committee think that the fraternity should be foremost among the volunteers who assist in forwarding the objects of the "Kane Monument Association." The Committee say:

"There are within this jurisdiction 150 lodges, numbering their ranks by 25,000 affiliating members. Our order is prosperous, in every sense, beyond that of any organization, and embraces an amount of capacity and sterling worth that will compare favorably with any association in the world. The Committee believe no one of the lodges within this jurisdiction would not feel, and most of them would be proud, to contribute in being permanently and honorably identified with this great movement. Your Committee would, therefore, recommend that the several lodges under this jurisdiction be earnestly and fraternally solicited to contribute a sum not exceeding five dollars to be forwarded by the Grand Lodge to the Treasurer of the M. W. Grand Lodge of this State, and to be paid over to the Treasurer of the 'Kane Monument Association.'"

Mr. George Ward Nichols has published a photograph that represents with charming fidelity Mr. Eastman Johnson's picture of the "Old Kentucky Home," which was so greatly admired at the last Exhibition of the National Academy of Design.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN MARINER.—ISAAC S. Jones, an old sailor, for many years sailing-master of the yacht *Squadron*, and more recently a Sound pilot, died in this city on Monday, of apoplexy, at the age of 49 years. His remains were interred on Wednesday in Darien, Connecticut, where he was born.

SEIZURE BY TAKING LANDLORD.—Coroner Jackson held an inquest yesterday, at No. 73 Cannon street, on the body of Mrs. Ann Giesberger, a very respectable Irish woman, who committed suicide by taking a dose of laudanum. For a long time she had been troubled with rheumatic pains in her foot and ankle, and was in the habit of bathing the affected parts with laudanum; but it was not suspected that her sufferings had made her gloomy in mind, nor created a desire to put an end to her life. Last Tuesday evening, Mrs. Giesberger called at the drug store of John Keating, on the corner of Columbus and Livingston streets, and wished to purchase three ounces of laudanum, and when questioned as to what she was to make of it, replied that she had the rheumatism, and wished to bathe her foot and ankle. Mrs. G. also asked the druggist if that quantity of laudanum was sufficient to take life, and was answered in the affirmative. This remark somewhat excited the suspicions of Keating, but they were speedily allayed by his patron, who then returned home. Subsequently her husband came to his supper, and while eating they entered into conversation, during which Mrs. G. suddenly changed the subject and remarked, "My father and mother have both died here in Cannon street, and out of here I will never go alive," at the same time swallowing something from a tumbler which, as subsequently appeared, was laudanum. The husband immediately, on learning what his wife had done, called in some physicians, but only temporary relief was afforded. She lingered till the day following and expired. The husband of the deceased was utterly unable to account for the fatal deed, and no testimony could be procured going to show the cause which induced the unfortunate woman to destroy herself.

The Jury rendered a verdict of death from suicide by taking laudanum. Deceased was 30 years of age.

CRICKET—ENGLAND VS. AMERICA.—The approaching Cricket contest between England and America will be the greatest and most exciting match ever played on this continent, and is looked forward to with great interest by all who take delight in this manly and most exhilarating sport. The Eleven from England were to set sail on Wednesday, the 7th inst.; they have been selected with the utmost care from among the best cricketers of "All England," and embrace such names as Widen, Parr, and Jackson, who are renowned wherever the game of Cricket is known. This Eleven is supposed to be able to compete successfully with any Eleven they may leave behind them, so that even the Twenty-two Americans who are to play with them will have hard work to win any laurels from them. Too much credit cannot be given to the St. George's Club of this city for their efforts to bring about this match. They have inclosed the grounds in Hoboken lately prepared for them by Mr. Stevens, with a fence seven feet high, including an area of nearly eight acres. The most perfect arrangements will be made to have the game conducted with order and regularity. The expense to the Club will be upward of \$5,000, and in order to in some measure relieve them from the whole of this burden, an entrance fee to the grounds will be charged. Special accommodations, such as tents and marquees, will be provided for ladies, and the Club will spare no pains or expense to give satisfaction to every one. The game will commence on Tuesday, the 5th of September, giving the Englishmen ample time to rest after their voyage, and also to become acquainted with the ground on which they are to play. Cards of admission will be distributed among the different hotels, to give all strangers an opportunity to witness this great match. *Willie's Story* of this week says:

The names of the twelve are George Parr, Calfy Jackson, Grundy, Widen, John Lillywhite, Julius Caesar, Lockyer, Carpenter, Diver, Daff and Hayward. Of Parr it is almost unnecessary to speak. He is as famous here among all lovers of cricket, as he is at home. As he is a first-class batsman, he, perhaps, never had his equal. This season has come out in an unusually brilliant manner, his saving his native county (Nottingham) out of the fire—in the late match between Surrey and Nottingham—being alone more than 100 runs. As he is a first-class batsman, he is a first-class bowler, and he is a first-class fielder. He is a first-class cricketer in every way. Grundy is another magnificent player, never having his equal, and he is a first-class batsman, and he is a first-class bowler, and he is a first-class fielder. He is a first-class cricketer in every way. Lockyer, though, is not only a splendid batsman, but he is a first-class bowler, and he is a first-class fielder. He is a first-class cricketer in every way. Carpenter, Diver, Daff and Hayward are all well up to the same average of excellence, though possibly not quite so much to be depended on for invariable good play as those we have particularly mentioned. Let, but not least, comes Jackson, the dew bowler, who has been lately making so great a sensation. His shoulders are a first-class bowler, and he is a first-class fielder, trying sort of artillery that ever was propelled by human power. We anxiously await the result of his experiments with them upon the nerve and judgment of our players here. We have heard it said, nevertheless, that our men fear the cannon-bowling less than they do the "dew," and that they are very glad Madie and Mr. Walker are not coming over.

A SCHOOLMISTRESS SWINDLED BY A YOUNG MAN.—A well-dressed young woman came before Alderman Brady at the City Hall Police Court yesterday, and stated that she had been most shamefully swindled by a person who had escaped, and whom she did not know where to find. She stated that she was a schoolmistress, and had filled responsible positions in several seminaries—her last engagement having just been concluded in this city—and that she still owned a residence on the north side of the city. One day last week she saw an advertisement in a daily paper,

offering a good salary for a governess to go South, and applied for the situation. She found the advertiser at the Clinton-place Hotel, a finely dressed young man, with a gentle air, who told her that he was a widower, and had two young children on his plantation South, whom he desired to have well taken care of, and instructed, giving his own name as Bruce. His manner was that of a rather fast Southerner, and who having confidence that his representations were correct, agreed immediately, at a certain salary, to accompany him by railroad on Tuesday morning of this week.

In accordance with his promise he came to the Clinton-place Hotel on Monday afternoon, with her baggage, in order to leave early the following morning. Bruce had engaged a room for their joint occupation, and registered their names as husband and wife, to which, singularly enough, she did not object. Her baggage was sent to Jersey City the same evening by a carman. On some pretenses he succeeded also in borrowing her gold watch, to go with in the evening. He returned at 4 o'clock the next morning, in a state of intoxication, but retired with her, and upon getting up, being in a great hurry to take the train, and suddenly discovering that he had not enough money to pay his board bill, he asked her whether she could not let him have a little for a short time, until he could collect \$100, which he would get on his way to Jersey City. She had more than \$10 with her, but gave it to him, and subsequently borrowed \$1 from a friend, of which she gave him \$3. Pretending to step out of doors for a moment, the gettied widower absconded. Captain Leard, of the City Hall Precinct, interested in himself in her case, and is doing everything in his power to discover the whereabouts of the scoundrel. The young woman waited for some time, alternately musing uncontrolable grief, and hoping that some favorable report might be brought back, by the policemen who were detailed to look after the baggage and the fugitive widower.

NEW-YORK FASHIONS IN JEWELRY.—The New-York correspondent of *The Charleston Mercury* writes: "The fashions in jewelry are taking an odd turn. The finely worked, heavily chased, heavy style is now the only wear. It is a revival of the 'antique,' of which the main peculiarities were massive and elaborate design. The chasing and fretting cost more than the material. A pair of pendants for the wrist, which I saw the other day, weighed about half a pound. The work was done on each, were marked \$250. The bracelet weighed about half a pound. Weight is now the great desideratum in jewelry; and if the fashion goes on with the usual momentum of ridiculous fashions, it will not be long before our ladies will be completely broken down by the weight of what they wear. The same passion for the ponderous has broken out among the other sex in the adoption of the long, solid, gold neck chains of the Mexicans. The cost of these is from \$100